The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 24, 1868. NO. 269

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE, 70 FIFTH STREET.

TERMS OF THE PAPER.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Fine Organization.

All Saints Musical

Pure Soft Water.

Removal.

Prof. Gourley's Seminary.

The Daily Commercial

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The St. George Cricket Club, of New York, beat the Boston Club on Wednesday, with an even inning to spare.

The race in New York Wednesday between the horses Commodore Vanderbilt and Captain Gift, for one thousand dollars, mile heats, was won by the latter. Best time, 2:37½.

Captain Andrew J. Montgomery, of the steamer Ida Lee, has been held for trial by the Coroner of Lyons in the sum of $10,000, on a charge of criminal negligence in the case of the recent disaster on the North river.

A young German had his watch and $1.25 in money taken from him by pickpockets on the Broadway bridge, New York, before noon yesterday.

A letter from the City of Mexico says: A leading paper here has a leading article intimating that a coalition of European powers with the United States is being discussed, the aim of which will be to divide up Mexico, and put it under the protection of the European Governments.

The new hall of the Oriental Powder Company, at Gibraltar, Boone county, was blown to atoms early yesterday morning. Benjamin Darlow, the only person near at the time, escaped unhurt.

A negro named C. Moore, Wednesday made a fatal assault on a lady in Bolair, Hartford county, Md. Witnesses say he strikes a man on the side of the head from the rear and runs long time.

An excursion party going by the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, and the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroads, including a large number of prominent merchants, newspaper and railroad men of Cincinnati, arrived at Niagara Falls yesterday on the steamer Maid of the Mist, via Lake Ontario.

A thermometer of the U.S. states that during several days past the shadow has been decreasing, and the pain produced by the sudden and fierce attacks has passed away. The worst form of yellow fever, however, has made its appearance in the city and suburbs. As yet it cannot be said to be epidemic, as cases are universally isolated, and the disease of the worst form takes a grip in the disease.

The railroad men and Eastern capitalists, who have been on excursion to the end of the Pacific Railroad, arrived at St. Louis on Wednesday, after having visited several points on the Kansas and Pacific road. They took a survey of St. Louis, and left for Cincinnati yesterday morning.

William F. Scott, of the firm of William F. Scott & Co., an old and prominent merchant of St. Louis, died suddenly Wednesday of apoplexy.

About two hundred strikers, armed with clubs, appeared in the streets of Wilkesbarre on Monday afternoon and Tuesday morning. They visited the mines and took up arms. Wilkesbarre, fearing the men in all, but no instance of riot occurred. Tuesday afternoon they were quiet, and the operators, stopping the works on the way. Yesterday they were engaged in stopping the works about Pittston, and preventing trains from running on the Susquehanna Coal Company's railroad. It is reported there are not generally violating the peace or exciting much alarm. They have succeeded in stopping, and are opposed to no more few hundred men in the county. Only two bodies, one marching on Dunmore, and one on Scranton. The coalmine are to form a junction at Scranton this morning, and it has been decided not to resist them. Many of the men are not on strike. The miners and workmen will generally turn out on the arrival of the strikers, and greater many number will be more or less gone. The agitators of the strikers are an Irishmen named James Lawler. He says their purpose is to secure ten hours' pay for eight hours' work.

The steamer Persepolis is out 5 days, from Europe, have arrived.

Hon. E. G. Washington, Minister to the Argentine Republic, sailed yesterday on the steamer Morrimac.

The company of one hundred and fifty Mormon converts gathered in New York and Philadelphia left Wednesday evening for Utah. Report says other companies will join them at Saratoga Bridge, Detroit and Chicago.

The yacht Sappho sails from New York next week for England. She will probably join in the great international race in the English Channel in August.

The informal reception of Chas. Francis Adams, by the citizens of Boston, at Agricultural Hall, was attended by an immense number of the leading business and professional men, and by several ladies. Wm. Gray made an address of welcome, to which Mr. Adams appropriately responded.

The story of the strikers having killed a man at Pittston on Wednesday is untrue. The party at night, abandoned their purpose of going in session, by different routes, being dispersed and the movement at an end. All the rumors about Pittston returned to work yesterday morning. Mining has not been interrupted at Scranton.

The steamer Thomas Powell, from Cardiff, ran into the great Eastern pier at which she was to dock at the foot of Fifty-ninth street, New York, at four o'clock yesterday morning, tearing her stuff, crushing the wheel house and starting a large hole in the hull. Nobody hurt.

Annie Carlin Young, a woman residing on Monroe street, New York, died yesterday from having been accidentally shot the day before by a policeman.

The Pacific Rail steamer America was successfully launched yesterday.

The Connecticut legislature has killed the project for the consolidation of the New York and New Haven, Hartford and New Haven, and New Haven and New London Railroads.

BY MAILS.

Hon. E. R. Moore, of Atlanta, Ohio, was nominated for Congress on Wednesday, at Hartville, by the Congressional Convention of the Fifteenth District.

Ernest W. Hoffman petitions the Court at St. Louis for a divorce from Laura Hoffman, and charges that, while he was away on business, the agents manifested an improper and antagonistic disposition toward the United States, and threatened to kill him.

One of the largest meetings held in Indianapolis for three years was that of Wednesday night, for the purpose of organizing the Fighting Boys in Blue. Full companies were represented from all parts of the city. The meeting was a great success, and was addressed by General Hovey and Captain Ritter. A regiment has now been formed every will be organized.

Montana papers state that the steamer Josephine, on its return trip over land, around the great falls above Smithfield, and is to run as a regular packet in future, connecting with the Missouri river. Nothing many more than the Josephine can be taken around the falls at present.

The amount of the principal of the three United States 6-20 loan remaining unpaid is twenty-seven hundred and three millions, seven hundred and forty-nine thousand, three hundred and fifty-one dollars, on the 1st inst. There was also on the 1st inst. Twenty-three millions of the seven-thirties remaining unpaid, and four hundred and fifty-one millions of the compound interest notes.

The amount of gold coin and bullion in the Treasury.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

THE FUNDING BILL.

General Sherman's Administration Disliked.

More Talk About Impeachment.

The Tax Bill Now a Law.

Adjournment Fixed to September 21st.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

Washington, D. C., July 23, 1868.

The Funding Bill.

The funding bill, as amended by the House, has been considered by the Senate Finance Committee, and on their recommendation the Senate has refused to concur without amendment. The usual custom would be for the Senate to now ask for a Conference Committee, but the House will be so nearly unanimous that the Senate believe it to be idle, and no committee will be ordered, unless the Ways and Means are prepared to abandon some of the clauses in favor of their amendments. It is not certainly what they shall do in the premises, and will probably determine by morning. The Finance Committee will under no circumstances agree to those parts of the House Bill, so long as bonds, low interest and collection of interest on outstanding securities at the Treasury Department.

Congress Against Gen. Sherman.

Extreme Radicals and Conservative Republicans are making many consultations on the bill, have authorities and in resolutions of Congress against the manner in which General Sheridan is administering affairs in his district. They claim that he has abandoned the policy regarding filling vacant offices instituted by General Schofield, and that he is largely controlled by the evil element of the State in all matters. They report that the rebels are more defiant and greater than ever since the surrender.

Impeachment.

There has been a good deal of impeachment fever in the House for a couple of days growing out of the language used by the President in his last veto message. The Southern members are putting themselves forward in the matter on the ground that there can be no security to life and property in their section, till Andrew is put out of the White House. Butler and a few others are working with them. They have sought the subject before the Reconstruction Committee, and are threatening to bring it up in the House tomorrow.

The Tax Bill.

Has finally become a law, and was to-day filed in the State Department in the usual manner, with a protest inasmuch as the veto by the President. It came from the last information attainable that he signed it on Monday, and cost after concluded he would like to veto it, but has finally been convinced by attorney-general Evarts that he could not withdraw his signature.

The Executive Calling.

The House bill giving the last part of the Executive Calling, California, to a company of quarters, was reported in the Senate this morning from the Committee on Public Lands favorably, with a strong commendation against its passage. It is said by the same committee.

Will Be Rejected.

The appointment of Jeffries as Commissioner of internal Revenue, sent to the Senate to-day, isn't likely to be confirmed. He got his present position as Inspector of the Treasury by only one majority, and has since made an pledges or promises to many of the stand have taken a step in the dissent.

The Appointment.

The Senate unfavorable condition gave the rise to a very exciting debate in the House to-day. The scene was quite disorderly from the moment the question came up. The Southern members have made quite an impression upon a large number of their Republican colleagues by their stories of the following condition of the new state governments, and the timely purpose of the rebels under the cant of free to fix the Con. Those who oppose adjournment desire to pass the bill giving arms to three more districted governments, and then wait till the President acts upon it, and also desire action upon some new measure to be presented by the Reconstruction Committee. Those who favor adjournment believe that the rescue provided for will of itself act as a sufficient check upon the President and his friends. Preliminary votes on questions were very close. Finally a proposition to extend the time till next week Friday was lost by 6 to 10, and one to extend the time till the nineteenth of June by 9 to 12, when the Senate proposition to adjourn on Monday to September 21st was agreed to by 11 to 10. A motion to reconsider was entered to previous agreements, and possibly will do to-morrow. Those who desire that the legislation are working hard to prolong the session for a fortnight.

Printing Stamps.

Bids for engraving and printing postage stamps for the next four years were opened by the Postmaster General to-day. The amount of stamps average between four and five hundred millions per year. The lowest bidder was George W. Jones, of Washington, whose figures for the three classes of stamps were engraving 4 cents, twenty-one and twenty-four cents per thousand. Three other bids ranged from twenty-one to thirty cents for the same classes.

The Alaska Bill.

The Conference Committee on the Alaska bill has agreed upon a report, which will be submitted to-morrow. The House promptly accepting the right of that body to share in the treaty making power has been manifested for phases which largely sustain the fact that the Congress is necessary to give effect to stipulations of the treaty which, it will be remembered, guarantees rights of citizenship to inhabitants of Alaska.

St. Mark's Pay.

The bill for paying St. Mark ten thousand dollars for services in capturing Surratt, though passed by both Houses of Congress and favorably considered by the President, is of no effect because it provided for payment out of the civil service fund of the State Department, when there is no such fund.

Washington, D. C., July 23, 1868.

THE TAX BILL SIGNED.

The President this morning signed the spirits and tobacco tax bill, accompanied by a protest, which is filed with the bills in the State Department. It is understood the appointment of Superintendent is given to the Secretary of the Treasury and Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

SUBSCRIBERS.

The President nominated to the Senate Gen. N. S. Jeffries, of Maryland, now Register of the Treasury, to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue; Samuel Phillips, of Kentucky, Judge of the Court of Claims to supply a vacancy. The appointment is now Solicitor-General in the State Department. The President also nominated the following postmasters: Richard Simmons, San Francisco; J. W. Keating, Memphis; John B. Clark, Surveyor-General of Utah.

CONFIRMED THIS MORNING.

The Committee on Ways and Means this morning postponed until Congress again meets the abolition of public warehouses in the Revenue offices.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Committee on Reconstruction to-day agreed to the Texas bill. Virginia and Mississippi, so as to provide provisional governments for all three of those States. The bill will be reported at the earliest opportunity.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The committee from the meeting of Southern representatives and friends, were to-day appointed a committee to confer with the Reconstruction Committee, which had full power to act.

SENATE.

The following is the bill introduced by Mr. Wilson in the Senate to-day:

Full official returns from the Arizona election have been received. The vote for Governor is as follows: Goodwin, Democrat, 1,406; Hoyt, Republican, 1,057. Goodwin's majority is 349. The Democrats have also elected the Legislature by the largest majority ever given in the Territory.

It is said that Chief Justice Dutch, of the Court of Appeals of Canada, will retire and be succeeded by Judge Gwynn, $30,000. Judge Gwynn, it is said, will be appointed to the Supreme Court bench by Holborn and Somerville.

Lieutenant-Governor Wilmot, of New Brunswick, was sworn into office yesterday.

THE OIL REGIONS.

The Hunkidori Well—Great Well on Idlewon Farm—Miscellaneous Items.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

Bradford, Pa., July 23, 1868.

One of the Reed Company's torpedoes was exploded in the Hunkidori well last evening, by C. A. Nine, and the well is now pumping at the rate of one hundred and fifty barrels per day. The well was formerly doing five barrels per day. The well is owned by Messrs. Fawcett and Son., of Pittsburgh, and Mr. Haines, of Boston, and is situated opposite McMillan.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

No. 172 Tallman Farm, Upper Cherry Run, owned by Messrs. Thompson & Andrews, was last week operated upon by one of the Rubicon torpedoes, through the agency of Mr. George Irwin, and the production raised from a moderate amount to nearly one thousand barrels. This continued but a short time, and the well is now pushing the comfortable figure of three hundred barrels per day.

The Hammond Well No. 2, owned by Mr. A. James, and located on the Armstrong Farm, Pleasantville, was struck and commenced flowing Monday afternoon. It is producing largely, and bids fair to be the largest flowing well in the vicinity.

But few of the old residents of Pithole are left, save the Titusville Herald, and the landlords are fast being succeeded by other localities. Shamokin and Shamburg have received the largest portion of the former and people and property is to be found in Pithole.

The same journal says: Citizens from Petroleum Center are complaining of lively times down the creek, and the signs of a Rubicon. On Saturday night last a well was struck on the Jackson Farm, about four thousand feet from Petroleum Center, and the report is that it is a good one. Tuesday afternoon it was pumping at the rate of 50 barrels per hour, and was increasing. Yesterday morning it was pumping at the rate of 75 barrels per hour. The Jackson Farm is now yielding over 700 barrels per day. The production of the Tallman Farm is now 1,000 barrels per day. The Sheridan tract is doing 250 barrels per day. The production of the remaining portions of the Jackson territory is about the same as at last report. Petroleum Center is another well known locality which is rapidly coming to the front. Two wells are now being drilled on the Jackson tract, and rumor has it that they are good ones. Several new wells are to be put down on the Tallman farm, and the work will be pushed forward with all possible speed. Petroleum Center is destined to become a very important point in the oil region.

Who is it?" asks Dutch Pagram, ketchin the noise by the bridle. "Who is it, and what prongress are we to support this time?"

"Petroleum and greenback," shouted I. "Petroleum, the young eagle of the West, who is opposed to high taxes, and who knows that such work cannot be taken out into the world. Greenback, who has that kind of greenback is good for to be taxed lately, now, they are good for to be taxed lately, now, they are good for to be taxed lately, now, they are

The Daily Commercial

FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1868.

THE COMMERCIAL is the largest daily paper in the State, and has daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that can be depended upon by Eastern merchants, and is the best to advertise in.

In proof of the editorial placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Democratic, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of the character in that and other cities, and that leading British commercial papers and advertisers especially request them each week. There is rather the hundred miles hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or coaling manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the COMMERCIAL, principally because its reports are the only full and reliable ones of the Pittsburgh markets.

National Union Republican Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL OF PENNA.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL OF PENNA.

JACOB N. CAMPBELL.

CONGRESS—24TH DISTRICT.

JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

at Large.

A. ROBERTSON GARVIN, of Philadelphia.
HON. H. WINTHROP, of Pittsburgh.

District.	District.
1. W. E. Lemon,	13. Samuel Lucas,
2. W. D. Mitchell,	14. B. F. Wagenseller,
3. Richard Wildey,	15. Chas. H. Miller,
4. C. W. Hill,	16. John Stewart,
5. Hon. Henry D. Moore,	17. George W. Biles,
6. Hon. Thomas E. Cochran,	18. C. C. Gilmore,
7. Frank C. Beaber,	19. James Gill,
8. Isaac Eckert,	20. H. C. Johnson,
9. Morris Hooper,	21. C. K. Ewing,
10. James M. Read,	22. Wm. Elder,
11. Wm. Davis,	23. A. W. Crawford,
12. W. W. Rockwell,	24. J. K. Moorhead.

COUNTY TICKET.

SENATE—JAMES L. GRAHAM.
ASSEMBLY—GEORGE WILSON, WILLIS A. HUTCHISON, VINCENT GRAHAM, JOHN S. TAYLOR, ROBERT KERR, GEORGE F. BOWDEN.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY—ALFRED L. PECK.
CITY SOLICITOR.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY—C. B. BLACK.
COUNCIL COMMISSIONER—HENRY LAMBERT.
CITY COMMISSIONER—SAMUEL MOSLEY.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR—J. G. MCKEE.

THE Republican conferees of the Nineteenth Pennsylvania District, on Wednesday nominated Hon. Glenni W. Scofield for Congress. Mr. Scofield, who is now filling his third term, has been one of the most faithful representatives, not only of his constituents but of the State, in Congress, and his renomination was deserved.

MR. THADDEUS STEVENS was pretty thoroughly used out by the Democrats, in the House of Representatives yesterday, on the construction of the Five Twenty Loan law. Mr. STEVENS appeared to have forgotten the history of the last five years, and Gen. BUTLER objected to giving Mr. STEVENS the five minutes needed to complete the task of informing him—in all of which a eleven feet is to be found.

ADJUTANT GENERAL CAMPBELL, of Canada is removed. It is about the right period of the Presidential canvass for something of this sort. It would be unsafe to predict what will not be undertaken under the leadership of desperate partisans. We are assured that the present movement is "more extensive than people imagine." For people, we apprehend, imagine anything about it, except that if any such movement is on foot, the leaders of it should be brought up with a round turn.

We have repeatedly desired the Pittsburgh *Post* to inform its readers if with $200,000,000 greenbacks in circulation they are worth a mills less than five cents in gold, what will they be worth when the paper mills and printing presses have at least $2,000,000,000 wherewith to realize the idea of the Tammany Platform? To the common apprehension they would not be worth enough to repudiate. At any rate, having increased the volume of currency to this extent or anything like it, repudiation would necessarily be the next step.

IF any good reason exists why the Republican Platform, which declares in favor of scrupulously maintaining the public faith, and of paying the public debt in the spirit and letter of the contract, is not of that reasonable sort should act, we would like to know wherein it falls short. If in the business relations of life a man declined to pay other creditor, the public would readily suspect him to be a counterfeit, and be prepared to hear that he had repudiated his obligations. And yet it apparently is this position that the Democratic party now stands, arguing the negative of the proposition to scrupulously keep faith and pay according to contract.

"LET us have one currency," says Mr. SEYMOUR, "or as have one currency," as soon the mail by. But $2,000,000,000 more greenbacks be printed, wherewith to pay off the bonds, says Pendleton. Then does the Sumner idea would be partially realized—"one currency for all," worth not a dollar abroad, but liable most convenient position in the world to repudiate. Time was when hard money was the Democratic shibboleth—gold in every man's pocket. It is the strangest mutation on record that the same party should become the champion of rags to such an extent that its name will be a small that its complete guilt will test the arithmetical capacity of the best minds. The Republican doctrine is, preserve perfectly the public faith, as the best means of closing the gap between greenbacks and gold, and thus reduce business to a condition which even the most reckless minds can perceive.

THE extraordinary manifestations of a purpose dangerous to the peace and stability of the country have created the impression in all out of Congress that an effort would be made to repudiate and unmake. It was in accordance with the feeling that a recess till the first of September was proposed. There is nothing remarkable and startling in the method of these manifestations, following as immediately on the heels of the Tammany Convention, its intention to forcibly resist the Reconstruction Acts, is now openly proclaimed. Talk of bayonets and bloodshed is now common to the mouths of Democratic orators, in the letters of Democratic candidates, and the columns of the Democratic press. The public ear is being familiarized to it, so it is to repudiation. It is with such arguments—if they can be so called—that the people are plied in favor of SEYMOUR and BLAIR—whom they fit exactly. It will be a sad day for the country when such arguments prevail, and such candidates are elected.

THE *Post* refuses to gracefully bestow to the nominations made by the two conventions. In reading its editorial comments no one would suppose that there had been any other than a regular party convention held. It says

> "We do not propose to criticise the platform or the candidates of the Democratic National Convention. We have no fault to find with the one, and no objection to the other. We have no reason to suppose that either will not receive the support of the Democratic party throughout the country."

The entire ticket, with the exception of Mr. BLAIR, rather is objectionable to us. The dogmas of General Grant's candidacy is put forth as Democratic, under the modest heading of "Country Ticket." The willingness to get up a Washington's Cincinnatus to run with a miserable failure like Pendleton was not a difficulty to talk about the matter, and the indications are clear that the "only Democratic daily" is already heartily sick of its "Union" arrangement. It still keeps its courage up by whistling for its life, but certainly admits the defeat of the other "portion of the ticket." There is not a workingman in the country who has not sagacity enough to understand the scheme, and the Democrats who concocted this combination are denounced on the one hand by the more sensible of their own party, and ridiculed on the other by both Republicans and workingmen. The *Post* does well in not attempting to carry the deception any further. To say that the ticket is anything but Democratic, that it will be supported by any considerable number outside the Democratic party, or that the Republican workingmen helped to nominate it, would be false, and any attempt to cajole "workingmen" to its support will prove futile. The *Post* has learned something within the past forty eight hours.

SLAIN

The Pittsburgh *Post* merely publishes the revolutionary letter of that miserable adventurer, FRANCIS BLAIR, whom the South in Tammany Hall found on the Democratic ticket. Not only with our contemporary but with the great body of the Democrats, the letter, like BLAIR himself, is a bitter pill. And we mistake greatly if thousands do not refuse to swallow it. Not in the history of party politics in this country has there been placed before the country a candidate so utterly unworthy of support as this same BLAIR. His nomination was an extraordinary circumstance. Of course there must have been an extraordinary reason. Nevertheless it is a perfectly natural one. His nomination was the legitimate result of the letter he wrote on the first day of the convention, proposing to upset the laws of Congress by violence, coupled with the presence of the Southern delegates in the convention, who recognized in the revolutionary proclamation the spirit with which they were going to meet them, but which they scarcely dared to manifest. BLAIR instantly became their man, and to a body of men yelling over the nomination of HORATIO SEYMOUR, it was not difficult to dictate his nomination. There is not a reflecting Democrat anywhere who desires the peace and stability of the country, but bitterly realizes how the duel, and still more bitterly since, that the nomination was worse than a blunder. It cannot have escaped them—for it is patent to all who read—that the anomalous situation of the country although he intends to be a power in the land. One would think that he had fully made up his mind, should he be elected, to share the policy of the administration,—and he will. For when, we ask, has a Democrat been long enough in office to administrate part, or has half a subordinate position, if by any means the first could be reached? As things are going on, it will not be long when SEYMOUR will be nowhere. Already BLAIR has shot ahead of him, and overlaid him with declarations, which distasteful and danger ous as they are, he and the Democratic party must accept. Individuals may—thousands will—repudiate them. But success and the the party have no alternative but to indorse and signal them as upholding the doctrine of the party.

—We again invite the Pittsburgh *Post* to say what it thinks of this man BLAIR.

NOT DEAD BUT SLEEPETH

Through the long three years succeeding the war, enemies of the country were not dead, but sleeping. In the sleep of their supposed death they dreamt of treason, stratagems, spoils. The nomination of SEYMOUR and BLAIR was, to the rebels, like a resurrection trumpet. They rose in the South, East, North and West, and an army of traitors presented themselves ready to do battle again for the "Lost Cause." Leading spirits of the past rushed to the front regaining the old war cries and presenting fancy sketches from the dreams they had dreamt on their solitude. Tough, brave, baffled, disgraced, they came with unblushing impudence, demanding to rule the nation, and pleading wrongs loyal men opposed the sword had slaughtered. Foremost in the rank and file of the Democratic party are those whom modesty and shame should have kept in the rear. To modesty these are strangers; on their cheeks there is no trace of shame. They bear the same look of haughty defiance, and talk treason with giftiness that shows they are thoroughly unreconstructed rebels against the lawful authority of the United States.

To have produced such simultaneous action on the part of Rebels, there must be through harmony in the Democratic party with their designs. That is the only logical sequence. It requires no treasonist the rack to discover other purposes. The Democratic party is affiliated to treason and treasonable out here in the intentions of its nomination. There is unmistakingly Rebel leaders recognize the fact. Why, speculative, sophistical Northern Democrats own the soft impeachment, and the self-satisfied accountants admit that they are.

To the proof. It was have we searched through Democratic journals for a line of condemnation against the warlike letters of BLAIR, the treason of WADE HAMPTON, threats of WISE, arrogance of TOOMBS, or the willingness of JAMES BUCHANAN to go forth again on mission of disorder and destruction. Instead of exposé, we find Democratic journals, with scarcely an exception, call revolutionary threats as sweet morsels, spinning that date of supremacy are approaching. Here and there a fair whisper is heard respecting groundless fear that such course too much of moderation. It is not spiced sufficiently strong to please the rebels. They would appear to arms, wipe out the debt by direct repudiation and assert the right of the South to rule, not only the States lately in rebellion, but also Northern enterprise and capital.

Soon as the treacherous name of SEYMOUR arose before the Convention, heralded by Vice-Governors, the host of rebels stood one on the corner of their coming to the front. There was a rush. The gates of the halls of darkness were opened by that sound, and unclean spirits sprang forth to give it welcome. There was affinity for the hell-hounds of New York that had carried fire and sword to peaceable citizens in the mention of the name. The rogues of peace, authors of unutterable woe, were roused into cheerfulness, and from their revengeful throats sang forth prolonged cheers. Those shouts of applause, the rushing to the front of the cohorts of rebel hands, no proof alone of the deep dyed treason that clings to the Democratic party, fitting it as a garment.

When the echoes of the shouts of TAMMANY had recalled the farthest corners of the land, peals of defiance rang forth. Congress was threatened and lampooned. Every mention of resistance with bayonet point was welcomed by applause, until the network of treasonable intention was perfected. Those who had an revengeful mood in their breach before the Tammany convention, soon as they were over, grew insolent. They were moved by treasonable sentiments. New York to appear in their true character. "I owe threats of war are common as cities" of grapes in vineyards.

That treason thought existed at Appomattox, takes shape and form, upon more dangerous game. Led by SEYMOUR, BLAIR, and the Democratic party, the Rebels, with the aid of revolutionary agitation, fierce, by speculative men called Governors and Senators, is dominated by a press in bondage to the party, it now assumes an attitude of defiance, waiting for success on revolutionary and illegal means, with the former result of war if not victorious.

Thus is the story of this pathway to a second rebellion, surely the characters of those engaged in the dangerous enterprise, and by steady bravery to right defeat its noble purposes. There is but one way of escape. Warned by the past, hopeful for the future, reflecting men of all parties gather strongly in favor of GRANT and COLFAX, for their election is the only way to destroy treasonable schemes, now fast growing through the leadership of SEYMOUR and BLAIR.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

John Riley, a conspicuous in the *Herald* office, went to Troy on Wednesday, to take charge of the body of his brother, who had died of an apoplexy. Soon after his arrival, however, he was himself prostrated by the heat, and died in a few hours.

The following unpleasant story comes from Paris: "An august person (meaning the Emperor) was surprised while strolling near the Chateau Fontainebleau to perceive a spring which, on close inspection, he found to issue, not a spring at Wiesbaden, the water, too, had a slight flavor of broth, peculiar to the Gerard well. The water was analyzed and favorably reported on, and not a person in the chateau but tasted the new spring. The head cook having complained that a drain, into which the kitchen slops were emptied, was out of order, the true source of the Wiesbaden well was discovered, but no one has yet been bold enough to inform the august of his error."

MR. DUNN, the colored Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana, a few days ago entered in New Orleans a cafe and came stand on St. Charles street, where daily from one to two hundred dollars are taken in dimes and picayunes from the patronage of whites exclusively. The proprietor, who is a wealthy man, refused to sell Mr. DUNN any soda water and avowed his intention, if necessary, to spend every cent he owned in testing the question whether he must sell to everybody or only to those whom he chose.

A correspondent writing on the "Public Rights Bill" says it is rumored that Isabella, the colored man who introduces the bill, went into Hamilton's saloon and called for drinks. The bar-keeper refused, whereupon Isabella swaggered and argued, and was finally put out by the bouncer, who jumped over the bar, and induced him to make a speedy exit.

Mr. Barney F. Chorley, the thirty years musical editor of the London *Athenæum*, has retired from that journal on account of the state of his health.

The Michigan Central Railroad has been exceptionally pillaged for years. It has bogged very frequently that conductors have omitted to punch or cancel tickets, and these have been resold, after having been stolen from the office of Mr. Thomas Ferry, the Railroad Agent, in Detroit. A young man named Shaw, chief clerk in that office, took the tickets and sold them to Mr. Burnettville, in Detroit, who has been the prime mover in the whole affair. Shaw and Burnettville are in hostile responding the transaction.

It is commonly said that between nine hundred and a thousand millions of United States bonds are now held in Europe. This is probably an exaggeration, but the amount cannot be less than $700,000,000, all of it acquired within six years.

PUBLIC SALES.

Democratic faction. Bailiffs and Sheriff's sales. Big loss and do more.

Wade Hampton is on the rampage.

Hair blacks too much.

Tombs wanted a tonic. When Seymour was nominated he got it.

A Democrat owed another Democrat a debt for which the credit was pressing. The debtor promised to pay. "When," asked the creditor. The debtor said that the creditor did not understand the creed of the party, which was paying debts by promises. "But," said the creditor, promises are not payments. The debtor referred the creditor to Pendleton for an explanation, and in the space which the latter is supposed to should be inscribed, numerous to parts unknown.

"If the Grant," said a German economist the other day, "he cause he don't blow. He minds his own business, and makes no fuss about it." —*Brooklyn Union.*

One piece of Democratic spite against Grant is because he was the means of killing off a quarter of a million of rebel rulers.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* (Rep.) says: "We have a good candidate on a grandstand platform. Then a man should studily himself by going before the people as the champion of a policy diametrically opposed to that to which he is unquestionably committed, might excite some surprise were not that man a professional politician—in short, thereto foregone."

The Philadelphia *Press* says: "Blair's letter of acceptance is the millinery of fustian. He has submerged even his own humbug. His astrological cast of mind was quoted as to indicate himself, for the safe keeping of his head, upon the brief period he gave to the support of those principles which he now despises."

It is said that the Hon. R. G. Stebbins, formerly member of Congress from New York, and Judge Fancourt, one of the Justices of Tennessee, will soon move to Texas.

The *Tribune* wants to know if Gen. Grimsley will not apply his valuable political and moral genius to setting the war speech of the old Bombs of Georgia, in music? The first stanza might read thus:

> "Hark, from the South a rebel sound,
> Like howling demons fills the air;
> It's Confederates, come over the ground
> To get their negroes back."

A letter from a New York correspondent says that over ten thousand voters in that city, in the banks, insurance offices, stores, marts of trade, and among the mechanics, who though not classify Democrats, would have gone for what they call a Conservative man, openly avow themselves for Grant.

It is said that Mr. Dawson was nominated in the Kansas Warren by request of Henry D. Foster, whom the Democrats could not agains the Hon. John Conness for Congress, and was hence to conciliate former friends.

At a private Democratic gathering in New York, on Saturday evening, several well politicians around Belmont and others of importance in the case and a reluctance to give pecuniary aid. Belmont is understood to have declared that the money and consequent financial trouble if Seymour is elected.

Charles Francis Adams, our late Minister to England, is to be run in Massachusetts next spring, for United States Senator, in opposition to Sumner.

A correspondent of the New York *Sun* has seen "Young" Brown-Sequence, at his residence. Here is a sample: I made some cross to my business, but he insisted on me telling him the news. Like all regular journalists I promised that I knew nothing else than appeared in the three morning papers. "Well those are the only papers I get here," he replied, "and those don't reach me till evening. I did like all the news I could remember, and remarked on the enthusiasm with which his nomination had been received. To this he replied that he didn't see how parties could get up enthusiasm in such hot weather as this. He thought they had better postpone politics until it got cooler. Talking of the heat, I suggested that the heated term commenced with the meeting of the convention. "Yes," he said, "and I'm glad of it, because I have been in the unfortunate predicament. I went to the Convention on purpose to prevent my being the candidate. Fought steadily against it until midnight before the ballot was taken. And again, fifteen minutes before my name was presented, I protested most emphatically against it. When they did nominate me, I was completely worn out and the heat and all together conspired to upset me. But I have no case as I am now, I almost have declined. I had planned out a little campaign for myself. I was to have left the city on the 1st of August, and after that I was charged all my programme and would not see any more of me. I didn't want the office. I wanted to have nominated."

"Good Mr. Chase have been nominated!" I asked.

"I thought so then," he replied, "but I have since learned to my satisfaction that had my name not been sprung on it so early, Mr. Pendleton would have been nominated in two or three more ballots."

After some more general conversation, in which I didn't become a promoter of that post-office, because I did not ask for it, I took my leave.

Seymour's name in Horatio Seymour, and he has dropped the Nelson.

When Vallandigham was arrested for treason Seymour wrote:

> "In one proceeding to suppress by the bayonet, and without due process of law, the free speech of any private citizen. It is treason. It is the very essence of treason. It is treason which has no excuse in the plea of military necessity. It is treason which has no palliation in the heat of civil war. It is treason which, if it be not punished, must bring civil war to an end. The authors of that treason, the men who have instigated it, the men who have given it countenance, are the men who have made a war of unnecessary severity and cruelty inevitable. They are the men who have made peace impossible. They are the men who have made reconciliation impossible. They are the men who have made the restoration of the Union impossible. They are the men who have made the restoration of the Union impossible. They are the men who have made the restoration of the Union

The Daily Commercial

GENERAL GEORGE H. CAMPBELL.

The Republican Candidate for Governor Elected.

General Campbell was born in Kingston township, Somerset county, Pa., on the 19th day of November, 1827, consequently he will be inaugurated next year our Governor. He early set his face resolutely in the path of learning, in pursuit of which, after graduating from the "old preparatory of arts," Pennsylvania College, in Gettysburg, he "worked at law" for some time. He next found his way to New Orleans and another printing office. Tired of the "composing stick and rule," he tried his hand at steamboating, but as a deck hand, and subsequently as clerk, mate and part owner of a vessel. In 1851, he cast his lot in the iron business, at Brady's Bend. In 1855, he left that line of occupation to visit California, remaining there for a short time. In 1857, he died but to homestead, Pa., entering in the construction of the mammoth Cambria iron works, with which establishment he was connected up to the breaking out of the war. In this, as one among the first to enroll himself as a volunteer, to defend the flag of treasonable Secession. Upon the arrival of the company in Harrisburg, and the organization of the Third Regiment of Pa. Vols., of which the company was attached, Lieut. Campbell was appointed quartermaster of the Regiment, which position he filled with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the officers and men of the command, as all those who remain will testify. He was mustered out of service on the 25th of July 1861, and on the 30th of the same month, was commissioned by Gov. Curtin to raise a regiment. The regiment was recruited to Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, Col. Campbell's individual exertions, not upon being organized, was assigned the 1st R. The regiment was the nucleus of some through the city of Washington, to the reunion of the Pennsylvania Col. Campbell, brother of Hon. Simon Cameron, was fol- the iron Duke's battle. On the 30th of March, 1862, Col. Campbell was ordered to occupy the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from North Mountain Station, fifty miles westward to the South Branch of the Potomac. In the position, the operations as well as the military condition of the country were necessarily varied and responsible. How well he performed his arduous and multifarious duties in this trying position, the officers of the 5, 6 & 11 R. as well as the superiors in the military service, do not hesitate to declare that for his energy and soldierly watchfulness, sound judgment and complete watchfulness, stand among the foremost officers of the service. On the 20th of December, 1862, he was selected from duty along the railroad, and on the 6th of March, 1863, was assigned to the command of the First Brigade, 1st division, 8th Army Corps. In June, 1863, he took command of the Department of West Virginia, and in a re-organization of the troops, Col. Campbell, as the senior officer present, was restored to the command of his regiment, and took an active part in the battle of New Market, occupying the left of the line. The regiment suffered severely and won the highest encomiums, and it is a recognized fact that to the coolness, skill and gallantry displayed by Col. Campbell, Sigel's army would have been routed and demoralized. In his official report of the battle, he acknowledged the valuable assistance rendered him by Col. Campbell in a way handsome and flattering manner. A deserved compliment to a deserving officer. Gen. Sigel also took occasion to thank Col. Campbell in person, and said, "Colonel Campbell I wish I had known you before." Gen. Sigel evidently, nothing to Col. Campbell and regiment, for as a rank and file, after the close of battle had subsided. The Colonel and his regiment took a prominent part in the battle of Piedmont, near Gen. Hunter. He was promoted a Brigadier General for "meritorious conduct," in this battle, and soon assigned to the command of a brigade. He also took an active part in Hunter's celebrated "Lynchburg Raid," his command suffering heavily in the attack upon Lynchburg. When Gen. Wallace fell at Winchester, Gen. Campbell took command of the 8th Army Corps, and continued in command until, by orders issued in relief and recalled, it was consolidated into a brigade, which he after wards commanded, and also participated in the engagements at the Shenandoah, under the gallant Phil Sheridan, winning other and new laurels while with that intrepid General.

Gen. Campbell was mustered out of the service in the fall of 1865, having been in the army almost three years and a half. He was never absent from his command, except three days, sitting as a member of a Court of Inquiry at Winchester, Va., and had the honor of serving, during his whole period of service, one for no and the other for every day.

The political record of Gen. Campbell will also bear examination. Brought up a Jackson Democrat, he voted for Gen. Polk and Dallas in 1844, but in 1856, seeing the determined encroachments of the slavery propagandists, he voted for the free soil candidates, Van Buren and Adams, and in 1860, again voted for the free soil nominees, Hale and Julian, and in 1861, was the delegate from Cambria county to the Harrisburg Convention, which, the legislature and the Governor's message pronounced his action district conference as their choice for the State Senatorial nomination, and three years ago he was unanimously elected again as the choice of the Union party of Cambria, and State district, to secure the nomination from the district conference, and was elected by a handsome majority over the candidate of the Democracy.

On the 15th of August 1865, Gen. Campbell was nominated for Surveyor General by the Republican party, and in October of the same year, was elected by the great Gen. Simon Cameron, by a large majority. In over two years he has administered the duties of his office with unqualified ability and to the satisfaction of all concerned, and his renomination by acclamation of unfettered and without opposition, in March last, he was unanimously re-nominated by the Republican State Convention, and his election by the people will be unhesitatingly ratified. A resistance to nomination from a State Convention of other years, is no small compliment to any man, and General Campbell and his colleague on the State ticket were before conventions as marked independence.

Such is briefly a sketch of the life and services of one Pennsylvania's noblest sons. He is first found a "printer's devil," a "roller," a "rock hand" on a steamboat, a "clerk," a "mate," a "part owner" of a vessel, a "miner

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BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

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BOX FACTORY.

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BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

BEDSTEAD FACTORY.

COPPER LIGHTNING RODS.

CORKS AND BUNGS.

CARPETS.

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STORAGE.

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TOBACCO.

TINNERS' STOCK.

DEALERS IN VINEGAR.

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Regular Meetings—New Market House Recommended—Abatement Fallen Appropriations—Fire Engine Companies—The Park Commission and Gas Vacation of Smithfield Street—The Water Supply in the Upper Wards—Numerous Street Improvements—Sewers, Sewerage, Fire Alarms Gong &c., &c.

A regular semi-monthly meeting of the Select and Common Councils of Allegheny City was held at their rooms, in the City Building, Thursday evening, July 23, 1868.

SELECT COUNCIL.

JAMES M'CREERY - - - - - - - President.
D. M'CLINTOCK - - - - - - - - - Clerk.

Council met at eight o'clock. The Clerk called over the roll and the following members were present:

Messrs. Black, Brown, Calvert, English, Faulkner, Gang, Gwinner, Hay, Mellon, Myler, Patterson, J. C. Patterson, A. Phillips, Robbs, Roller, Smith, A. D.; Smith, Wm.; Wilson and M'Creery—16.

The minutes of the last session was partially read, and on motion further reading of them was dispensed with.

Mr. Wm. SMITH offered the following resolution:

Whereas, numerous warrants and now for the collection of the taxes for the year 1868 are in the hands of the collector who is compelled to go to the expense of employing assistants to collect the same; and whereas, the present unfavorable condition of the weather renders the collection of taxes very difficult; and

Resolved, That the Street Committee be and they are hereby instructed to confer with the collector and contractor having charge of repairing streets, and to have the street repairs in the district to have the street repairs in the district suspended during the present inclement weather.

Mr. MYLER said he saw the contractors and they said they would go to work immediately. He said too much at work when he came to Council this evening.

The resolution was referred to the Street Committee with power to act.

Mr. ENGLISH offered the following:

Resolved, That the Street Committee be instructed to report a grade and profile of Street avenue, from Federal street to Woodland avenue.

Mr. KENNEDY moved that the resolution be adopted and called for the yeas and nays on the motion, which resulted as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Black, Brown, Calvert, Dunbar, Eyster, Kennedy, Ley, Magee, Myler, M'Creery, Patterson, A. D.; Warner—11. Nays—Messrs. Bates, Hastings, Oliver, Smith and Vaughn—6.

So the motion to adopt was carried.

THE RAILWAY WALL.

Mr. HANNA presented a petition from Citizens Common asking Councils to compel the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company to build a wall instead of building a wall on the line of their road in the Fifth ward, as the neglect of doing so is greatly damaging to their property. Referred to the Committee on Railroads.

THE VACATING OF SANDUSKY STREET.

Mr. VAUGHN presented a remonstrance, signed by several hundred persons, against the vacating of Sandusky street, against the vacating of that street. Referred to the Committee on Streets and Bridges.

Mr. WARNER moved that the paper be referred to a special committee.

Mr. PATTERSON moved to amend by referring it to the Committee on Streets and Bridges.

Mr. ENGLISH thought somebody would be willing to petition for the vacation of the street, so as to enable the owners of property to improve it.

Mr. PHILLIPS thought somebody would be willing to petition for the vacation of the street, so as to enable the owners of property to improve it.

Mr. ENGLISH thought the petitioners could not have much, as they had no property there.

Mr. PHILLIPS argued the advisability of vacating the street, as the owners of property proposed to build a new fire engine house and put in a stock pen.

Mr. ALEX. PATTERSON opposed the selling of a street for a stock pen. A stock pen would be nothing for abusing purposes.

The question was put on the vacation of the street, and it was not agreed to.

A motion then afforded to refer the petition to Councils in joint session for the consideration of the Montgomery avenue sewerage question.

In all business not otherwise noted Common Council concurred.

COMMON COUNCIL.

JOHN S. SLAGLE - - - - - - - President.
ROBERT DILWORTH - - - - - - - Clerk.

Council came to order at eight o'clock, and in the absence of the President, on motion of Mr. TATE, Mr. M'NEILL was called to the chair.

The CLERK called the roll, when the following members answered to their names: Messrs. Bell, Bryan, Caughey, Dewalt, Eyster, Gourlinger, Hanna, Hastings, Hatfield, Kennedy, Ley, Magraw, Mayer, M'Neill, Otter, Reynolds, Reed, Swain, Tate, Vaughn and Warner.

The minutes of the last two meetings were read by the CLERK and were approved.

GRADE FOR GRANT AVENUE.

Mr. TATE offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the City Engineer be instructed to report a grade and profile of Grant avenue, from Woodland avenue to Forbes street.

Mr. KENNEDY moved that the resolution be adopted and called for the yeas and nays on the motion, which resulted as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Bell, Bryan, Caughey, Dewalt, Eyster, Gourlinger, Hanna, Hastings, Hatfield, Kennedy, Ley, Magraw, Mayer, M'Neill, Otter, Reynolds, Reed, Swain, Tate, Vaughn and Warner—21. Nays—None. Absent, Messrs. Hocking, Oliver, Smith and Vaughn—4.

So the motion to adopt was carried.

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REPORT OF THE POLICE COMMITTEE.

Mr. ENGLISH, Chairman of the Police Committee, presented the following report of the Committee:

To the Honorable the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny:

Gentlemen:—Your Committee on police would respectfully report that they have had under consideration the matter of the appointment of a Chief of Police and the Mayor of the city, and have had several interviews with the Mayor on the subject, and have come to the conclusion that the appointment of a Chief of Police is unnecessary, and that the Mayor is the proper officer to appoint the police force of the city, and that the present force is sufficient for the present. Your committee would therefore recommend the passage of the following ordinance:

Section 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, That the Mayor of the city of Allegheny be and he is hereby authorized to appoint a police force for the city of Allegheny, not to exceed one hundred men, and that the present police force be retained.

Sec. 2. That all ordinances or parts of ordinances inconsistent with the provisions of this ordinance be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. That this ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Respectfully submitted.

The report was referred to the Committee on Finance and Police, with power to act.

Mr. ENGLISH presented a communication in reference to the vacation of Sandusky street, from the President of the Park Commission.

Mr. ENGLISH moved that the communication be laid on the table, and that the Mayor be requested to take the necessary steps to secure the vacation of the street.

A communication from Common Council against the vacation of the street was also presented.

Mr. A. D. SMITH moved that both petitions be referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. BROWN moved that the Chair vote on the question. The Chair declined to vote, as he thought it would be sure to set any citizen thrown in the way of the Park improvements, but the vacation of Sandusky street was not one of them, and he did not want to have the minds of the people inflamed against the improvements, and as the people were opposed to the vacation of the street, he thought the proposition should be voted down.

Mr. MYLER was in favor of vacating the street. He would be last to lay the matter before the people.

Mr. ENGLISH was in favor of closing up the street. The expenses in opposition to the Park improvements in the lower wards, he thought, were for the purpose of defeating the Park. He was satisfied if the improvements was carried out there would be but little opposition to it. The object was to promote the interests and health of the citizens of the city. If the majority were opposed to having a fine park, he decidedly opposed the vacation.

Mr. BROWN last entire confidence in the Park Commission, and he was satisfied they were doing what they deemed to be for the interests of the people. People were opposing them from selfish motives, but it was still best to head them. It would be unwise to press the matter in the present state of affairs.

Mr. ALEX. PATTERSON thought the matter had been fully discussed, and he would now call for the question.

Mr. HALL said if a vote were taken to night he would have to vote against the closing of the street, there was an opposition, and he thought the Park Commission had better abandon the matter for the present. There was a probability that the matter might be contested for years in court.

The question was put on the adoption of the resolution, and it was not agreed to.

A motion then afforded to meet Common Council in joint session for the consideration of the Montgomery avenue sewerage question.

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